

Now we must repair and rebuild as we heal our wounds and our wounded. We need technical assistance to rebuild our infrastructure, we need international peacekeepers to enforce our cease-fire, we need foreign investment to restore our industrial base, we need equipment and expertise to clear away the deadly debris of war. We also need loans and credits to stimulate our economy, as well as debt relief and restructuring.

SAVIMBI INVITED FOR TALKS

We have launched our democracy. Our elected National Assembly is at work and soon we will hold the final round of our presidential elections. Meanwhile, our former foes will be joining us in governing the nation by assuming positions of major responsibility. They will be Cabinet ministers, provincial governors, mayors, ambassadors and much more. The two former enemy armies will join together in a national defense force as most former combatants are demobilized.

I have invited UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi to meet with me at any time and any place in Angola so we may show our people we are fully engaged together in national reconciliation and reconstruction.

A new page is being turned in Angola's history. It presents new challenges for Angolan political leaders, government officials, and ordinary citizens as we try to reconstruct a third time from the rubble and ruins of the tragedy that devastated Angola. We call upon the United States and the international community to join us in our historic task of making peace work not just for ourselves but for a continent that is struggling hard to spread the blessings of peace and democracy to all its citizens.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. MEMORIAL WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce legislation to authorize the establishment of a memorial, on Federal land within the District of Columbia, to Martin Luther King, Jr.

Alpha Phi Alpha, which Dr. King joined in Boston on June 22, 1952, is one of the oldest African-American fraternities in the Nation. With more than 700 chapters in 42 States, its members include some of the most prominent leaders and distinguished officials within the United States. The fraternity wishes to honor Dr. King's remarkable role with a memorial in the Nation's Capitol. It is the fraternity's belief that a memorial will provide a tangible recognition that will assist in passing Dr. King's message from generation to generation. Alpha Phi Alpha will coordinate the design, construction, maintenance and funding of the monument. The bill provides that the monument be established entirely with private contributions and at no cost to the Federal Government. The Department of the Interior, in consultation with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Commission on Fine Arts, will select the site and approve the design.

I am very pleased to recognize Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as one of our Nation's greatest leaders in the ongoing struggle to achieve full equality for all of our citizens. In a very short lifespan of 39 years, this man created a

moral, political and religious revolution that is indelible within the minds and hearts of Americans. As a man of peace, Dr. King recognized that along with freedom comes a strong measure of responsibility and accountability from all Americans. He showed us that civil rights is not just a struggle for the rights of black Americans, but a struggle to ensure the rights of all Americans. His gospel often proclaimed that injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

Dr. King's mission is still unfinished. Racism and inequality, distrust and misunderstanding continue to divide us as a Nation. We must continue to challenge the American conscience and strive to create economic and civil equality for all of our citizens. For the future youth of our country, a memorial will provide a tangible reminder of our Nation's history and to our relentless struggle to eliminate injustice and prejudice.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. King dedicated his life to achieving economic and civil equality for all Americans, through nonviolent means. I believe that he made an indelible impression, of what one individual can do, on the minds and hearts of all Americans. I believe that a memorial would provide a tangible symbol to our Nation's youth of this country's commitment to economic, social, and legal justice. I therefore urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to ensure that the essential principles of justice and equality among our citizenry are never forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO SAN DIEGO POLICE OFFICER PATRICK R. MILLER

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, I rise today to pay tribute to a hero in my district who helps his community day after day, week after week, year after year. This hero is San Diego Police Officer Patrick R. Miller.

Officer Miller is a man who is fulfilling his life's dream. Since childhood, he desired to become a police officer—and that dream became reality 6 years ago after successfully being accepted and completing the police academy. Officer Miller furthered his career by graduating from the highly competitive Special Weapons and Tactics [SWAT] Academy last spring.

Officer Miller is praised by his fellow officers and community residents as a model police officer—one who treats people as human beings, while doing his job with precision and professionalism.

On the morning of February 2, 1995, Officer Miller was shot five times during a routine traffic stop. He was very seriously wounded. Fortunately, Officer Miller survived the incident and is recovering from his injuries.

Officer Miller has proven to be a respected and hard working police officer for the city of San Diego. I wish him a quick and complete recovery—and a speedy return to the duties he performs so well.

I salute Officer Patrick R. Miller for his hard work, dedication, and tenacity. He is an excellent example of the impact that one person can have on the community.

LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE MEDICAL CARE COVERAGE FOR MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS TREATMENTS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1995

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing a bill which is truly vital to the hundreds of thousands of people in this country suffering from multiple sclerosis, a physically debilitating disease. The Multiple Sclerosis Home Treatment Act of 1995 would provide Medicare beneficiaries with reimbursement for the cost of beta-interferons, the most effective treatments for MS we have ever seen and the only type of MS treatment approved by the FDA.

Mr. Speaker, before I describe my bill I would like to tell you a little bit about multiple sclerosis and the difficult consequences of the disease for its victims and their families.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS: A SNAPSHOT

It has been estimated that today between 250,000 and 350,000 Americans have MS. The disease usually strikes at the prime of productive life—most people are diagnosed between age 20, and age 40. For reasons which are unknown as yet, women comprise an estimated 73 percent of the MS population.

Although the cause of the disease has yet to be specifically determined, we do know that in MS the central nervous system is attacked, resulting in inflammation and breakdown of the protective covering of the nerves in the brain and spinal cord, and the formation of scarring lesions in those areas.

The disease concurrently results in a multitude of debilitating symptoms such as fatigue, impaired vision, loss of muscle coordination, tremors, and bowel and bladder dysfunctions. MS is most often characterized by recurrent and progressively more acute attacks of these symptoms, called exacerbations, between periods of relative physical stability. Exacerbations can and often do result in hospitalization.

The long-term effects of MS vary. Some people experience more complete recovery between exacerbations—relapsing-remitting MS—while others experience significant physical deterioration—relapsing—or chronic-progressive MS.

Still, MS is a disease of physical debilitation. People with MS often experience a loss of ability to perform simple daily tasks. In many cases the physical consequences of MS force the individuals to quit their jobs and leave the work force, requiring them and their families to make tough financial choices while continuing to address health care needs. An estimated 27 percent of people with MS are bedridden at least 1 out of every 14 days.

BETASERON: A BREAKTHROUGH TREATMENT

Last year, the Food and Drug Administration approved a treatment, beta-interferon 1-b—trade name, Betaseron—for use in relapsing-remitting MS. The FDA approved Betaseron through their newly created fast-track approval process, demonstrating the agency's recognition of both the importance of a treatment for MS and the success of Betaseron.

Betaseron is a type of beta-interferon, a protein genetically engineered to resemble similar